

CONFIDENTIAL.**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

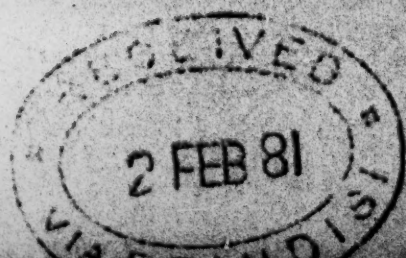
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.**

Received up to 6th January, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 31st December states that it is a matter of great satisfaction that after all Government appears to lean in favor of the retention of Kandahar. It would be a matter for deep regret if no portion of Afghan territory were retained by us in return for the great trouble and expense to which we were exposed by the war. The appointment of Sher Ali as Wali of Kandahar was a good one. But, unfortunately, he possessed little influence with his people and could not conduct the administration. If we had depended upon him and withdrawn our troops from Kandahar, the province would have been seized long ago by the rebellious sardars. If we retained Kandahar, we would be able to carefully watch the course of events at Herat from thence. We are convinced that if the province were permanently annexed by us, Ayub Khan would consider all opposition hopeless and soon tender his submission to Abdul Rahman. The province will not be self-supporting

Circulation,
380 copies.

at first, but when the trade between India and Central Asia has been fully developed, the revenue of the province will greatly exceed the cost of administration. When the Russians are extending their territory in Central Asia, it would be unwise for us to retire from Kandahar, which would be a signal for the outbreak of internecine quarrels in Afghanistan.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 6th January states that it is difficult to realize why some men urge the abandonment of Kandahar. A description of the province which has been published recently by General Biddulph shows how useful the permanent possession of the province would be. It is a very fertile province and supplies and fruit are plentiful there. All the important places in Afghanistan are accessible from there. There is no other so important a strategic place between India and Central Asia as Kandahar. The Kandahar garrison could guard all the principal routes to India. We should establish an outpost at Atakrin, which is situated at 25 miles to the west of Kandahar. The retention of the province would secure our frontier and would not be disadvantageous in any way.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 1st January publishes a review of the events of 1880. In regard to the Afghan war, the writer remarks that the declaration of war against Afghanistan was a great mistake on the part of the Government. Russia bears ill will against the British power and is always anxious to injure it. She did not like, however, to declare war openly as she has not yet recovered from the effects of the late Russo-Turkish war. She therefore attempted by the despatch of an embassy to Kabul to excite a war between England and Afghanistan. The Government fell a dupe to her intrigues and declared war against the late Amir Sher Ali. If Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton had adhered to the conciliation policy of General

Sir Herbert Edwardes and Lord Lawrence, the war would have been avoided. Their policy was undoubtedly the best. Our relations with Afghanistan were on a very satisfactory footing in their time. Both Sher Ali Khan and his predecessor, Ghulam Haidar Khan, paid visits to British officers in the Panjab. The only result of the immense sacrifices which the war has involved has been that Abdul Rahman Khan, who is a friend of Russia, has succeeded to the throne of Kabul.

In regard to the license-tax the writer remarks that Lord Northbrook abolished the odious income-tax. But the tax was unwisely revived by Lord Lytton. It is collected with such severity that it reminds us of the oppressions of the former native rule. Moreover, its proceeds have been appropriated for the payment of the cost of the Afghan war, which was undertaken by Government without necessity. When the late Amir Sher Ali refused to receive the mission which we unwisely tried to force upon him at the time of the death of his son, we should have shown sympathy with him and endeavoured to win his goodwill. Even if we admit for argument's sake that his refusal was a slight to Government, it was a slight to England rather than to India, and consequently the cost of the war which was undertaken to avenge it should be paid by the former and not by the latter. We hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon will not only abolish the license-tax, but also refund the money which has already been realized from the tax-payers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 3rd January publishes a long communicated article, in which the writer, referring to the controversy that is going on between the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* and the *Aligarh Gazette* about the Oriental and European systems of education, strongly protests against the adoption of an exclusive European system, on the ground that the masses cannot be reached except through the vernacular,

The revival of Oriental literature and science.

Circulation,
685 copies.

and that an exclusive English education excites high aspirations and hopes in the minds of the natives which cannot always be gratified. The educated natives hate native customs and manners and find no pleasure in the society of their less favoured countrymen. If they cannot afford to live in the more costly European style, they are grieved. The writer is of opinion that the natives should not be given an exclusive English education, but that they should be instructed both in English and Oriental literature.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Natrang-i-Mazāmin* (Muttra) of the 31st December

Three assessors fined by the Sessions Judge of Agra for being late in attending the Sessions at Muttra.

publishes an article communicated by one Kidarnath, a native of Muttra.

The writer states that he was summoned to attend the Sessions held by the Sessions Judge of Agra at that place on the 17th February, 1880, at 9 A. M., as an assessor. As he was suffering from an attack of asthma, and it rained heavily in the morning and the Court was situated about two miles from the town, he was three or four minutes late according to the Judge's watch, which was fast. The Judge, who lived in the same house in which he held the Sessions, was in ill-humour at the time, as he had been sitting in Court since 8 A. M. that day, and fined him Rs. 50 for having been late. Two other assessors who were late were also fined Rs. 50. The writer prays that Government may take his case into consideration. He could not appeal to the High Court against the fine owing to his illness.

The same paper, referring to the question of the banish-

The banishment of monkeys from Muttra.

ment of monkeys from Muttra, which is at present under the consideration of the municipal committee of that place, suggests the two following schemes for freeing the town of those brutes :—

First.—All the monkeys should be caught, and the males and females should be shut up in separate large houses specially constructed for the purpose. A portion of the cost of

their support should be contributed by the municipal committee and a portion realized from the people.

Secmdly.—The monkeys should be caught and taken in iron cages by railroad to the Hardwar forest, where they should be released. The number of monkeys in Muttra may be estimated at 10,000. In that case the entire cost of catching them and conveying them by railroad to Hardwar will be Rs. 15,000 at the outside. The writer then states that Rs. 3,000 should be contributed by the municipal committee, and points out how the rest of the cost should be realized from the people.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisri* (Bareilly) of the 1st January complains that the writing of muharrirs in courts is generally illegible, and urges that the officers should insist upon their writing a better hand.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* (Rampur) of the 3rd January states that the Press Commissioner's office is very useful to the press, the public, and the Government. The office supplies official news to the press and checks the spread of false rumours. Only the other day a telegram was received from Reuter's agent at London that His Excellency the Viceroy had tendered his resignation, but this false rumour was at once contradicted by the Press Commissioner. In these circumstances, to our thinking, the Press Commissioner's office should not be abolished.

Circulation,
409 copies.

The *Sajjankirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur) of the 27th December (received on the 1st January) states that it appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that the Collector of Surat has issued the following orders:—

Circulation,
200 copies.

The prohibition of the singing of indecent songs and the goading of animals, Surat.

First, the Hindu women should not beat their breasts with their hands in streets and thoroughfares, as they do at the time of the deaths of their relatives.

Secondly, they should not sing indecent songs in streets as they do on occasions of marriages in their families.

Thirdly, no carriage-driver should prick animals with a goad.

The editor remarks that all other district officers should issue similar orders in their districts.

Circulation,
70 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mihir-i-Nimroz* of the 31st December, writing from Moradabad, complains that as registry work is done by tahsildars in addition to their own duties, there is generally great delay on their part in the registry of documents at some places, such as at Moradabad, &c. Their own duties are multifarious and laborious and leave them little time to attend to registry work. Moreover, they have sometimes to go on tour, and during their absence from the tahsil all their work devolves upon the naib-tahsildars. In order to remove the inconvenience and loss to which the people are exposed from delay in registry of their documents, the tahsildars should be relieved of registry work and separate registrars should be appointed in these provinces, as is the case in Oudh. This arrangement would involve no additional expenditure: the registrars should receive one-fourth of the proceeds of the registry fees as their emoluments.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 3rd January publishes a long communicated article about the riot which took place at Mirzapur on the day of the last Id festival of the Musalmans. The writer refers to the religious intolerance of the former Muhammadan kings of India, and remarks that when their oppression and tyranny became quite intolerable, Heaven sent the English to deliver the Hindus. The British Government has granted full religious liberty to all classes of the community, but it is to be regretted that the bigoted Musalmans even now sometimes do not hesitate to outrage the religious feelings of the Hindus, and the conduct of the British officers on such occasions

is generally partial to the former. When the Hindus are still smarting under the unjust punishment of Munshi Indarman, another blow has been struck at them. Riots took place between Hindus and Musalmans at Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, and Bhagalpur on the 15th November last in consequence of the slaughter of kine by the latter in honour of the *Id* festival. It should be observed that cows are held in great respect by Hindus. Their religion commands them to protect them even at the sacrifice of their lives. In deference to their feelings, Akbar, who is generally considered the greatest and the wisest Emperor of the Mughal dynasty, strictly prohibited the slaughter of kine. The *Kurán* expressly enjoins upon the Musalmans the sacrifice of a goat, sheep, or camel in honour of the *Id* festival. The word cow is not mentioned in the *Kuran*. But the Musalmans kill kine on that day simply in order to annoy the poor Hindus. Hitherto they did this secretly, but at the time of the last festival they had the audacity to tell the Hindus openly what they were about. On the afternoon of the day preceding the *Id*, when some servants of one Akbar Ali Khan, who lives at Mirzapur, drove a cow from his house to that of a butcher and beat her in order to make her run faster, some of the Hindus asked them where they were taking her. They replied that they were taking her to a butcher and that she would be sacrificed. The pious Hindus were much grieved to hear this. Some of the respectable Mahajans went to Akbar Ali Khan and asked him in a friendly manner not to kill the cow, but he did not accede to their wishes. They then went to the *Kotwal*, who is a Musalman, and requested him to order Akbar Ali Khan not to kill the cow until the matter had been referred to the Magistrate next morning. He told them that they had no business to interfere in his religious affairs. As the night was already far advanced and they could not go to the Magistrate, about one hundred Hindus entered the butcher's house and took the cow by force. As soon as the *Kotwal*

heard of this incident, he appeared on the scene and arrested six Hindus, who had the cow with them, and kept them at the police-station during the night. The next day the Magistrate had an interview with some respectable Hindus and Akbar Ali Khan at his house. The Hindus told Akbar Ali Khan before the Magistrate that his religion did not expressly enjoin upon him the sacrifice of a cow, and begged him not to kill that cow. But he was inexorable. They then told the Magistrate that if the cow were killed a riot would undoubtedly take place. The Magistrate tried the case in Court. He returned the cow to Akbar Ali Khan on condition that he should not kill her. He permitted him to sacrifice another cow, but told him that the sacrifice must be performed secretly. He sentenced those six Hindus who were arrested by the *Kotwal* to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and also ordered that four of them should give security for Rs. 500 each and two for Rs. 200 each at the time of their release to keep the peace for six months. The next day, when Akbar Ali Khan purchased another cow, he loudly declared at the time of purchase what he would do with her, although the Magistrate had forbidden him to do so. Moreover, when she was taken from his house to that of the butcher by his men in the afternoon, they repeatedly announced, in order to vex the Hindus, that she was going to be sacrificed. The *Kotwal* himself and a large number of constables accompanied the cow. It is to be regretted that, even under British rule, the Musalmans have begun to oppress the Hindus as they did in the time of Aurangzeb. The Hindus have appealed to the High Court against the imprisonment of the six men in question and have raised subscriptions to meet the cost of the appeal.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 4th January states that the quarter-anna post-card is a great boon to the people. But as it is very small in size, the reduction of the rate

Reduction in the rates
of postage on letters and
pamphlets.

of postage on letters from half an *anna* to quarter of an *anna* would be more useful than the introduction of this card. The rate of postage on pamphlets and packets should be also changed. At present the same postage is charged on a pamphlet which weighs one *tola* as on another which weighs 10 *tolas*. In our opinion the postage on a pamphlet weighing from one to 5 *tolas* should be quarter of an *anna*; on a pamphlet exceeding 5 *tolas*, but not exceeding 10 *tolas*, half an *anna*; on a pamphlet exceeding 10 *tolas*, but not exceeding 15 *tolas*, three quarters of an *anna*, and so on. There is reason to expect that the loss of revenue which would be caused by the proposed reductions in the rates of postage would be recouped by the increase in the number of letters and pamphlets.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Samáchar* (Akola) of the 3rd January ex-

Circulation,
250 copies.

Water-supply, Akola.

presses great satisfaction at the arrangements made by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, to remove the scarcity of water at that place, and urges that the police should prevent cattle and washermen from going to the river and fouling the water. Two ponds have already been dug, which are supplied with water from the river, for the use of cattle on the other side of the river. Likewise some arrangements should be also made for the cattle of the town.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 1st January says

Circulation,
275 copies.

Prayers offered at Jhang
by Musalmans for the re-
covery of His Excellency
the Viceroy.

that the natives are a very loyal people and are always anxious to show sympathy with their rulers. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was sick, prayers were offered by every class of the community in India for his recovery. Similarly the illness of His Excellency the Viceroy has called forth expressions of sympathy from every class. The Parsis of Bombay and the Bengalis of Calcutta have offered prayers for his recovery. Even the Muhammadans, among whom education has not yet made

much progress, have not been behindhand. The Musalmans of Jhang held a large meeting for the same purpose on the 22nd December. The *Panjábt Akhbár* then publishes an account of the meeting. About three or four thousand Musalmans attended the meeting. A long speech was delivered on the occasion by Saiyid Muhammad Latif Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in which he praised the Government for the religious liberty and the security of life and property it has granted to the natives, referred to the sickness of His Excellency the Viceroy with regret, and asked the Musalmans present to pray for the restoration of his health. Prayers were offered and then the assemblage dispersed.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880-81. Decr. 31st & 3rd Jany.	1880-81. Jany. 2nd & 5th respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwaja Usuf Ali,	" 27th	" 4th ...	280 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	Jany. 1st	" 5th ...	125 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Ain</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ..	Decr. 29th	Decr. 31st	925 copies (in- cluding 55 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mirza Fiaz Beg ...	Jany. 1st	Jany. 5th	...
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	" "	" 4th	125 copies.
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Saiyid Fakhr-ud- din.	Decr. 28th	" 1st	80 "
8 <i>Aligarh Institute</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	Jany. 1st & 4th	" 2nd & 6th respectively.	282 copies (in- cluding 65 co- pies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i> ...	Almora ...	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	1st	4th	50 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahan- pur.	Urdu	Ditto ...	Moti Mian ..	" "	" 6th	20 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mir Nusr Ali ...	Decr. 31st	" 3rd	380 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	" 27th	Decr. 31st	100 copies.
13 <i>Arya Patrika</i> ...	Mirzapur,	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton ...	Jany. 1st	Jany. 5th	1,175 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Ashraf-ul-Ahbab</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	1880-81. Jany. 1st	1880-81. Jany. 4th	100 copies.
15	<i>Berār Samāchār</i>	Akola	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	Decr. 27th & Jany.	Decr. 31st & 6th Jany. res- pectively.	250 "
16	<i>Dabdhāb-i-Qairi</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	Jany. 1st	Jany. 5th	220 "
17	<i>Dabdhāb-i-Sikandri,</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	3rd	"	409 "
18	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	Decr. 26th	" 2nd	"
19	<i>Indian Punch</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan	Jany. 1st	" 6th	100 "
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	Decr. 29th & Jany.	" 3rd & 6th respectively.	275 "
21	<i>Jalwah Tūr</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	Jany. 1st	" 4th	100 "
22	<i>Kārnāmāh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 3rd	" 5th	250 "
23	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	Decr. 31st	" 2nd	550 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
24	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven	"	1st	362 copies.
25	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	Jany. 3rd	" 5th	300 "
26	<i>Kāyasth Samāchār</i>	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	" 2nd	" 3rd	275 "
27	<i>Khair Khwāb-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	" 1st	" 5th	105 "
28	<i>Khair Khwāb-i-Oudh,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	Decr. 31st	" 3rd	16 "
29	<i>Khair Khwāb-i-Pan- jāb.</i>	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	"	600 "
30	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	"	"	570 copies (in- cluding 81 copies taken by Govt.)

31	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	25th	...	2nd	...	100 copies.
32	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	28th	...	Decr. 31st	...	325
33	<i>Lucknow Gazette</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Lachman Prasad	...	28th	...	Jany. 4th	...	100
34	<i>Mawar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	Decr. 27th	...	1st	...	300
35	<i>Mikhi-i-Darakhehān</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	Jany. 1st	...	5th	...	70
36	<i>Mikhi-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhib-ullāh	...	Decr. 31st	...	6th	...	250
37	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	... Lahore	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Wokand Ram	...	Jany. 3rd	...	3rd	...	16
38	<i>Mumba-ul-Ahkām</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	...	Decr. 30th	...	3rd	...	125
39	<i>Muraqa-i-Takzib</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Behari Lal	...	Jany. 1st	...	31st	...	46
40	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	Decr. 28th	...	31st	...	115
41	<i>Nair-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	27th	...	31st	...	185
42	<i>Nairang Mazdān</i>	... Muttra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Meva Ram	...	31st	...	5th	...	130
43	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	... Etāwah	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	Jany. 1st	...	3rd	...	285
44	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Das	...	Decr. 30th	...	1st	...	106
45	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ambica Prasad	...	Jany. 4th	...	6th	...	460
46	<i>Nizam-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wazir Ali	...	Decr. 27th	...	2nd	...	104 copies (in-
47	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	30th	...	1st	...	cluding 40
48	<i>Nur-ul-Abed</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	...	Jany. 1st	...	3rd	...	copies taken
49	<i>Nar-ul-Awar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	1st	...	by Govt.)
50	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	...	5th	...	350 copies.
51	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	...	Decr. 31st to 6th	...	31st to 6th	...	150
52	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjad Husain	...	Jany. 1st	...	Jany. res-	...	685 copies (in-
53	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Aziz,	...	"	...	pectively.	...	cluding 90
54	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fateh-ud-din	...	Decr. 28th	...	Jany. 6th	...	copies taken
55	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	"	...	4th	...	by Govt.)
56	<i>Pramod Sindhu</i>	... Amraoti	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Eshwant Gobind Sa-	...	"	...	Jany. 1st	...	411 copies.
				...			tarkar.	...	"	...	Decr. 31st	...	275
				...				...	"	...	81st	...	240
				...				...	"	...	Jany. 1st	...	300
				...				...	"	...	Decr. 31st	...	125

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57 Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	1880-81. Jany. 4th	1880-81. Jany. 6th	70 copies.
58 Quiser-ul-Akhbar ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	" 2nd	" 4th	200
59 Refat-i-Ain ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 3rd	" 6th	700
60 Raitikhand Akhbar ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Bishan Sarup	Decr. 25th	" 5th	115
61 Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	Jany. 4th	"	425
62 Sabha Kapurthala ...	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 1st	"	200
63 Sadiq-ul-Akhbar ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Qudus	Decr. 30th	" 2nd	275
64 Safar-i-Hind ...	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	Jany. 1st	" 4th	200
65 Ditto	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulsi Das	Decr. 31st	" 1st	125
66 Said-ul-Akhbar ...	Budaun ...	Ditto	Weekly	Afsal Ali	" 30th	"	100
67 Seijan Kirti Sudhakar.	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Benshi Dhar	" 27th	"	200
68 Shafak-ul-Sudr ...	Lahore ...	Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faisul Hasan.	" 15th	" 2nd	100
69 Saryd Kant	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Weekly	Waman Narain Raje	" 29th	"	"
70 Tahzeb-ul-Ahkladq ...	Aligarh ...	Urdu	Monthly	Golab Rai	For the month of Zilhij.	Decr. 31st	109
71 Tahzeb-ul-Asar ...	Sitapur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Manni Lal	Jany. 1st	Jany. 3rd	125
72 Urdu Akhbar	Akola ...	Marathi-English.	Weekly	Dhondo Balkrishna,	"	" 5th	360
73 Vrit Dhara	Dhar ...	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	Decr. 27th	" 2nd	153

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